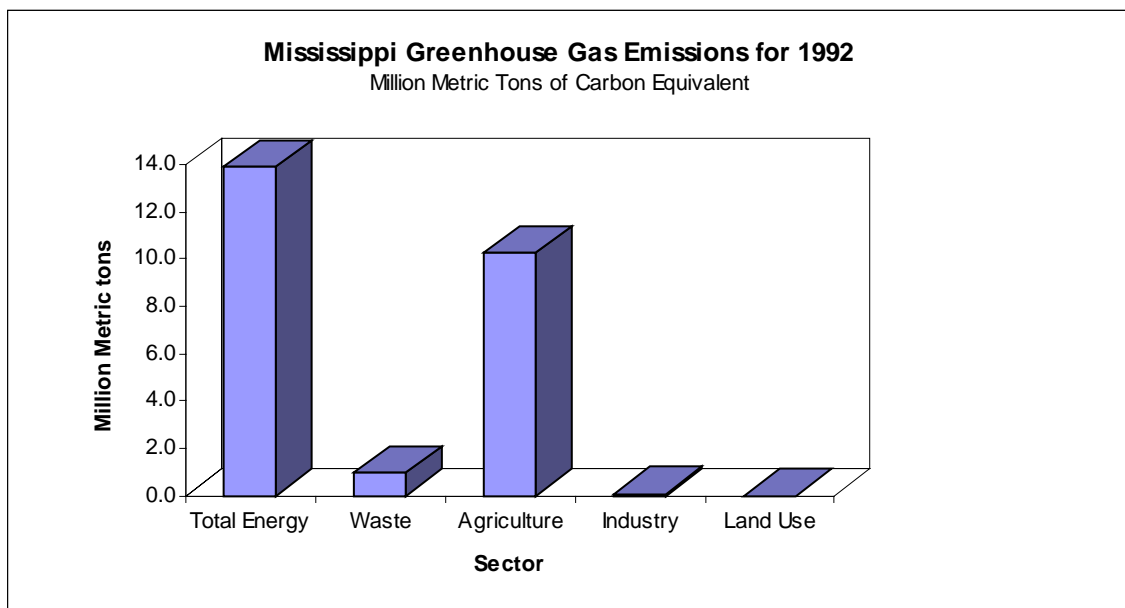


## MISSISSIPPI GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS INVENTORY: SUMMARY



This report provides a detailed inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for Mississippi in 1992. Emissions were estimated using methods from EPA's 1992 guidance document ***State Workbook: Methodologies for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions***. In 1992, Mississippi emitted 25.1 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE). Mississippi estimated emissions of 1.1 MMTCE from sources not covered in the workbook methodology.<sup>1</sup> Emissions from these sources are not included in the reported total or the table below.

The principal greenhouse gas was carbon dioxide, comprising 51.1 million metric tons. Other emissions included 0.63 million metric tons of methane (3.6 MMTCE), and 0.1 million metric tons of nitrous oxide (7.6 MMTCE).

The major source of carbon dioxide emissions was fossil fuel combustion (99.5%), the majority of which is transportation petroleum. Carbon dioxide emissions and sinks resulting from land use were estimated in this inventory, however, they are not included in this summary because Mississippi did not break out forest and land use changes by type of forest as described in the workbook methodology. Sources of methane emissions included agricultural burning (43%), landfills (26%), domesticated animals (21%), manure management (7%), and rice cultivation (3%). Nitrous oxide emissions were accounted for by fertilizer use (95%) and agricultural burning (5%).

Mississippi's emissions in 1992 were 9.8 MTCE per capita, compared to 1992 U.S. emissions of 5.2 MTCE per capita. High per-capita GHG emissions in the state are largely due to high emissions in the agricultural sector. In Mississippi, agricultural GHG emissions equal 74 percent of the state's energy GHG emissions, whereas in most other states, agricultural emissions equal 5 to 10 percent of energy-related emissions. The state's GHG emissions from agriculture include N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from nitrogen

<sup>1</sup> These emissions include carbon dioxide from combustion of other liquids, and from landfills.

### Mississippi Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 1992

SECTOR	CO <sub>2</sub> (MMTCE)	Methane (MMTCE)	Nitrous Oxide (MMTCE)	PFCs (MMTCE)	Total GHG Emissions (MMTCE)
Energy - Residential	0.5	*	*	*	0.5
Energy - Commercial	0.4	*	*	*	0.4
Energy - Industrial	2.9	*	*	*	2.9
Energy - Transport	6.2	*	*	*	6.2
Energy - Utility	3.0	*	*	*	3.0
Energy - Other	0.9	*	*	*	0.9
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.01</b>	*	*	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Waste</b>	*	<b>0.9</b>	*	*	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	*	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	*	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>0.1</b>	*	*	*	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Land Use</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	*	<b>25.1</b>

All emissions are reported in million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE).

An asterisk ( \* ) indicates that emissions of the gas from this sector were zero, insignificant, or not reported.

Emissions due to coal mining and extraction of natural gas and oil are included in the total energy figures, and emissions from biofuel combustion are excluded.

fertilizers, and methane emissions from manure management, ruminant livestock, and rice cultivation.